


THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1920.

W. STANLEY MOBBERLEY - Clerk.

LYE:
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**LYE AND WOLLESCOTE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

REPORT

**— OF —
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

From January 1st to December 31st, 1920.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Lye and Wollescote
Urban District Council.**

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my 24th Annual Report I would say at the commencement that the work of improving present conditions from a sanitary standpoint is very greatly impeded, because we have no new houses.

Physical Features, and General Characters of the District.

The combined districts of Lye and Wollescote are situated principally upon a bank which rises from the level of the stream called the Stour. Wollescote, generally speaking, occupies the upper part of the hill. This affords natural surface drainage. The area is well supplied with surface drains and sewers. The houses for the most part line the streets, but in parts are placed very irregularly, having been built on an old common, or waste ground, without any building line or any attempt at system or regularity.

The people are mostly iron workers employed in the sheet metal trade which has almost entirely taken the place of nail making for which the district was once famous.

Apart from the various kinds of hollow ware, the following are manufactured here :—vices and anvils, spades and shovels, horse shoes, frost cogs, gas retorts and fire bricks, a few nails of different kinds, brushes, and chains.

The Birth Rate is about one-third more than last year, and is above the average of England and Wales, and of the 148 smaller towns (20,000 to 50,000 population). The Infantile and General Death Rate are slightly above the average of England and Wales.

It is interesting to note that the deaths amongst illegitimate children seem to get less. This year there was no death amongst these children. This seems to indicate that more care is being taken by those in charge to preserve these lives.

The Influenza epidemic, which occurred early in the year was brief, only one case received treatment with the vaccine supplied by the Ministry of Health, there was no appreciable benefit derived from the vaccine.

BIRTHS.—The births during the year numbered 354. One hundred and sixty-seven were males, and one hundred and eighty-seven were females.

BIRTH RATE.—The Birth Rate was 28.3 per 1,000, as compared with 19.4 per 1,000 in the year previous.

DEATHS.—The deaths numbered 172. One hundred and three were males, and sixty-nine were females.

DEATH RATE.—The death rate was 13.7 per 1,000 as compared with 13.8 per 1,000 in the year previous.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—The number of children who died before reaching the age of one year was 30, out of 354 born.

The Infantile Death Rate calculated per 1,000 net births, was 84, as compared with 98 in the year previous.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The number of illegitimate children born was 7. Five males and two females. The year before there were only two. There was NO death of an illegitimate child.

INFLUENZA.—This disease has been responsible for as many deaths as Pulmonary Tuberculosis and more than Cancer, and it ranks amongst the most destructive diseases we have had as to actual deaths. Fifteen persons died from this disease. It was most prevalent in the early part of the year. Moreover, the disease was responsible for more than four times the number of deaths in this district than in England and Wales generally. I have pointed out in previous reports that infectious diseases are likely to become more widely spread, and much more serious in overcrowded houses such as exist to-day.

The Influenza Death Rate was 1.2 per 1,000 in Lye and Wollescote.

The Influenza Death Rate was 0.28 per 1,000 in England and Wales.

The causes of Death and the number and sex are shown in the table below.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Small Pox	0	0	0
Measles	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	1	0	1
Influenza	8	7	15
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	5	15
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	6	7	13
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	0
Meningitis	0	0	0
Organic Heart Disease	2	5	7
Bronchitis	18	8	26
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	3	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	0	2	2
Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	2	0	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	0
Alcoholism	0	0	0
Nephritis and Brights Disease	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Parturition, apart from			
Puerperal Fever	0	2	2
Congenital Debility, etc.	8	8	16
Violence, apart from Suicide	5	2	7
Suicide	1	0	1
Other defined diseases	33	19	52
Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever and			
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	1
All causes, total	103	69	172

POPULATION.—The population estimated for the year 1920 is 12,477 The census population of 1911 was 11684.

The Birth and Death Rates of Lye and Wollescote as compared with 148 of the smaller towns of England and Wales (20,000 to 50,000 population) are shown below :

Lye and Wollescote compared with Towns of 20,000 to 30,000 population	
Birth Rate, 28.3.	24.9 per 1,000
Death Rate, 13.7.	11.3 per 1,000
Children dying under 1 year per 1,000 net births—84	80 per 1,000

HOSPITALS.—The needs of the district as regards gratuitous medical relief are supplied by the Birmingham Hospitals, the Corbett Hospital, which is over our borders, and the Dispensary, Stourbridge. There is no hospital in the district. The Infectious Diseases are dealt with at Hayley Green, which is a joint Hospital for Halesowen, Stourbridge and Lye.

AMBULANCE AND FIRE BRIGADE.—There is a voluntary Fire Brigade, and a Motor Ambulance and a division of St. John Ambulance Brigade in the district.

WATER SUPPLY.—The District is supplied with water from the Stourbridge Water Works. The water is hard and there is no fear of plumbo-solvent action, on that account.

WELFARE CENTRE. The work in connection with the Welfare Centre has been carried on under difficulties. Miss Bazell was appointed in place of Sister Green who was given work in another district. She did splendid work whilst here, and personally I regretted her transfer to another centre. Miss Bazell had a serious illness which necessitated her giving up the work for a time at least, and we had to carry on as best we were able with the ladyhelpers. These volunteers worked admirably, and Mrs. Sidney Wooldridge who came from Stourbridge, gave very great assistance, and took a keen interest in the work.

The following addresses to the mothers were given by me :

- 1.—Hints to the nursing mother.
- 2.—Nursing the baby—how to begin.
- 3.—Under what circumstances should a mother not suckle her child.
- 4.—Hints to those about to become mothers—showing the importance of an expectant mother consulting a doctor before the birth of her child. The ailments that should not occur—foreknowledge that may avoid disaster—how an expectant mother should

attend to her health as regards clothing, food, exercise, etc. The things that influence a mother's milk and the health of her child. The reasons why a North American Indian mother has an easy confinement.

- 5.—On Pneumonia and Pleurisy.
- 6.—Summary of pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Health in regard to the use of milk.
- 7.—Menstruation—what it means, peculiarities of, what indicates the need to see a doctor.
- 8.—Constipation—its causes, consequences and cure.
- 9.—The care of children in the winter time; three enemies—cold, damp and darkness.

In April, during Sister Green's work here, the number attending the Welfare had nearly doubled—but since, the attendance has fluctuated, owing, as I have said, to changes from unavoidable causes.

I consider Infant Welfare work is most useful, and much appreciated, and is one of the best moves in the direction of improving the public health. Congenital defects are discovered and advice given about them. These would often go unnoticed and unattended to. This alone will be a help to the growing nation.

INFLUENZA.—An epidemic of Influenza began in February, and was still prevalent in April. A handbill was distributed to householders throughout the district upon Influenza and its treatment, etc.

The Women's Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade provided volunteers for nursing cases of this disease, and the Urban District Council purchased nursing requisites for use in case of need—such as feeding cups, bed pans, bronchitis kettles, hot water bottles, sputum cups, etc., etc.

The epidemic was not so severe as previous ones, but 15 deaths occurred from Influenza during the year.

JAUNDICE.—The Ministry of Health, through Dr. Fosbrooke, the County Medical Officer of Health, inquired if there was any increase in cases of jaundice during the year. I replied that there was no increase as far as I was aware.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One case of this disease occurred. The person, a youth, died. The following notes were made at the time :—

Premises not very sanitary—home wants limewashing;

Rooms—3 bedrooms, living room and shop (greengrocers) downstairs, 7 inmates.

Two of the family had been in our army in France—one returned home six months, and the other four months, prior to the case. They had not been in contact with this disease as far as known.

Patient was ill for 13 days, from first signs of the disease until his death. There was no evidence of vermin, such as lice, fleas, or bugs.

He worked at a printers in Birmingham.

There was no history of injury, or shock prior to the illness.

I was unable to trace the disease and no other case of a similar nature arose in connection with it.

DISINFECTION.—All houses are disinfected after any of the Infectious Diseases, and after the death of any case of Tuberculosis. Clothing, bedding, etc., is sent to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

TUBERCULOSIS.—16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 case of Abdominal Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Some of the houses in which these persons lived were dirty, some very insanitary, and many overcrowded.

It is painful to see the way in which many of these cases under present conditions—I refer especially to lack of a sufficient number of houses—have to be in close contact with other people of all ages in the small air space available in many of their homes. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be to provide more shelters or houses, or as I suggested in a previous report, by adding another story to the present houses.

PNEUMONIA.—Fourteen cases of Pneumonia were notified

SCARLET FEVER.—Ten cases of Scarlet Fever were reported. Four were sent to the Isolation Hospital. These cases were very scattered, and extended over the year. There was no common focus of infection.

ERYSIPELAS.—Three cases were notified.

DIPHTHERIA.—Thirteen cases were notified. Nine were sent to Hospital. I came to the conclusion from my enquiries that these cases of Diphtheria were due to unrecognised carriers of the germ.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified. The person came home on a ship on which were some suspected cases of this disease. He was isolated at home. No other case occurred.

No cases of Malaria, Dysentery, Small Pox, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified during the year.

DIARRHŒA (deaths under two years).—Two deaths occurred under 2 years of age. The death-rate from this cause was 5.6, as compared with 8.3 per 1,000 births in England and Wales.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—Some of the houses are still provided with privy middens, but these are being done away with as fast as practicable.

The Inspector's Report shows 7 W.C.'s provided during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.—This is in the hands of private individuals no public supply having been instituted by the Urban Council.

No action has been taken with regard to Tuberculous milk, but some years ago I suggested the examination of all the cows in the district by a veterinary surgeon periodically. No action was taken. I think the question of how the owner of any Tuberculosis cow was to be compensated for his loss was in the minds of the Councillors at the time.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are nine registered and four licensed. These are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. No case of Tuberculosis has been reported.

	In 1914.	In January, 1920.	In December, 1920
Registered	9	9	9
Licensed	4	4	4
	—	—	—
Total	13	13	13
	—	—	—

In my opinion the Inspector should hold a Meat Inspector's Certificate, and should have opportunity afforded him to procure such. The adequate supervision is difficult under present circumstances, especially as slaughtering takes place at so many different places.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXINE.—This is supplied to Medical Practitioners, whenever asked for, free of charge, by the Urban Council.

VACCINATION.—No primary or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations of 1917.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The heads of the various schools inform me of any cases of Infectious Disease (notifiable or otherwise) which occur amongst the children, and this action is very useful as it is sometimes the earliest intimation that I get, of cases of Whooping Cough or Measles, for instance.

AS TO THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—In reply to the enquiry from the Ministry of Health, it has not been necessary to issue any notices as reminders. The act appears to be well understood, and carried out.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.—I have personally visited the following schools and have to report as follows:—

Wollescote Infants—Floor in Central Hall is not in good condition.

Wollescote Boys—Playing ground very rough, making falls upon it very dangerous. Ventilation, in my opinion, not good.

Wollescote Girls—There are some old desks in this School without back rests. Playing ground very stony.

Lye Church of England Boys—Floors in very bad state. Lavatory basin broken down and out of use. No washing arrangement, and water over floor of cloak room conducive to wet feet.

Playing ground in very bad state, dusty in dry weather and sloppy in wet.

Out door offices—W.C.'s—drain in front of W.C.'s choked and full of stinking urine. Trough choked with

faeces—no flushing going on owing to tank being out of repair; some W.C.'s have no doors, others have only one hinge; roof of W.C.'s falling off; no eaves gutters.

Urinal—Cement off wall and water finding its way into playing ground.

Ashpit—has no doors and ashes and paper finding the way into playing ground.

Whole of Lavatory and W.C. and urinal arrangements in a most insanitary state.

Lye Church of England Girls—Lavatory—one water tap not working; playing ground bad; W.C.—spouting down along part of building.

Lye Church of England Infants—Ventilation in my opinion not good. Urinal—water leaking through wall and slime on wall. This requires cementing, or other impervious material applying.

Spouting falling down in front of W.C.'s and in dangerous state.

Lye Church of England Schools—General.—These Schools are heated throughout by gas radiators and open fireplaces and in my opinion this is not a good system.

The schools have been colour washed and painted, new glass has been put into the windows where required, some of the floors have been patched with new boards, some modern desks have been installed and gates mended, but the above-mentioned defects remain, and some extremely insanitary conditions remain unremedied.

Cemetery Road Infants—W.C. Flushing tank not working properly. Playing ground, concrete cracking badly.

Orchard Lane, Boys' Department.—Lavatory basin requires tap. W.C.'s—said to get flooded floors by rainwater from playing ground running into them in wet weather.

Girls' Department.—Room IV., floor bad, and a smell of coal gas said to be very marked at times. This matter is urgently in need of remedy on the ground of the health and safety of the scholars. Heating insufficient in this room, *vide* temperature chart. Playing ground (Girls' department) requires repair.

Infants.—Outside boundary wall much out of perpendicular.

Stambermill C. E. School, Boys' and Girls' Departments.—Floor requires some repairs. Hat pegs—more required and some repaired. W.C.'s, in boys' playing ground have no seats on pedestals.

Infants'.—Floor requires some repairs. Playing grounds in connection with these schools inclined to become sloppy in wet weather.

Valley Road Upper Standard.—Urinal requires renewal of flushing pipe, previous pipe which was of copper was stolen. W.C.'s.—some parts of pedestal seats have come off. Floors—there are loose wooden blocks in some floors.

These schools are the most modern ones in the district, and are up-to-date

MORTUARY.—The district is in need of a mortuary. I have known Post Mortems performed in disused nail shops, with boards for tables, and buckets instead of proper sanitary conveniences, such as sinks or basins.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.—I have already mentioned the Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital at Hayley Green, it only remains to say that connected with this Hospital there is also a Small Pox Hospital, and a block for Tuberculosis. The Small Pox Hospital is of course not in the same grounds as the other departments, but some distance away.

BACTERIOLOGIST.—The work of examining Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli, and Swabs for Diphtheria, is done by the County Bacteriologist at Worcester, and I think is of great assistance to general practitioners. No charge is made.

APPENDICES.

Statistics—Year ended 31st December, 1920.

GENERAL :—

1.—Estimated Population to end of 1920	12,502
2.—General Death Rate	13.7
3.—Death Rate from Tuberculosis	1.2
4.—Infantile Mortality	84
5.—Number of Dwelling-houses of all classes	2,593
6.—Number of working-class dwelling-houses	2,293
7.—Number of new working-class houses erected	none

Unfit Dwelling-houses.

INSPECTION :—

1.—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects, under Public Health or Housing Acts	382
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2.—Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded during the year	382
3.—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	11
4.—Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, during the year	15

REMEDY OF DEFECTS :—

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers	302
Number of houses inspected outside the Housing and Towns Planning Act	35

ACTION UNDER STATUARY POWERS.—No action has been taken under this heading, because it appeared to be futile whilst no agreement had been come to between the Ministry of Health and the Local Authority as to a suitable building site, and no houses were available for people to go into if any were closed.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—With regard to the Appendices generally, my Council wish me to state that I have repeatedly reported upon the need for new houses. My Council have seen the maps as to the improvement and unhealthy areas, and also the report upon these areas, which was sent to the Ministry, and the Council do not think it necessary that I should make further representations upon that matter at present.

The scarcity of houses makes any move for the improvement of conditions most difficult.

As far back as October, 1920, the Ministry of Health had a public enquiry as to the purchase of land for new houses, but up to March, 1921, no definite decision had been reported. No new house was completed during 1920, and many houses in the area are in such a condition as to need closing, but there is no where for the inhabitants to go whilst the houses are made habitable. Hundreds of houses are required, and at the time of writing 10 new houses have been erected, one of which is near completion, and one bungalow has been built and occupied. A systematic inspection of the district, house by house, is being made, but this takes time of course, as the present staff in the Public Health Department consists of the Inspector and myself only.

Eleven houses have been represented as needing immediate closing, but no order has been made.

The following figures may be useful for comparison and reference—

No. of inhabited houses at census 1911	2497
No. of inhabited houses at census 1901	2217
	<hr/>
Increase in 10 years, 1901 to 1911	280
	<hr/>
No. of inhabited houses at 1920	2593
No. of inhabited houses at 1911	2497
	<hr/>
Increase during last 9 years	96
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I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

HENRY CHRISTOPHER DARBY,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P. & S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1920, for the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.—[Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances].

Premises.	Numbers of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	35	4	N
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	193	8	N
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	21	18	N
Total ...	249	30	N

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness 	8	6	0	0
Other nuisances 	4	4	0	0
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	5	5	0	0
Total ...	17	15	0	0

3.-- HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107. Lists received from Employers.		Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.
	Sending twice in the year		
	Lists.	Outworkers	
Contractors.			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	8	17	3
			Notices served.

HENRY CHRISTOPHER DARBY,
Medical Officer of Health.

May 4th, 1921.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT

of the Sanitary Work completed in the year ending
31st December, 1920.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease	37
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected or destroyed	37
Compensation paid for destruction	N
Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act 1875, Sec. 26)	N

HOUSES.—Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.

No. of houses erected	N
No. of houses inspected	382
No. represented as unfit for habitation	11
No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority	N
No. of Closing Orders that became operative	N
No. of houses with defects remedied without Closing Orders	302
No. of houses with defects remedied after Closing Orders	N
No. of Closing Orders determined	N
No. of houses demolished	N
No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15	N
No. of Orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with	N
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	N

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVANS, &c.

No. observed	N
No. dealt with as insanitary	N

HOUSE-DRAINS.

No. laid or relaid	35
No. trapped, ventilated and repaired	17
No. of obstructed drains dealt with	460
No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	134
No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected	11
No. of dumb wells rectified	2

WATER CLOSETS.

No. of additional W.C.'s provided	7
No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water	12

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

No. of additional privies and ashpits provided	N
No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.'s	79
No. converted to pail closets	N
No. repaired	N

SCAVENGING.

No. of houses from which refuse was removed	2,600
No. of privies and ashpits cleansed	2,795
No. of portable receptacles cleansed	633
No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed	6,533

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. under observation	N
No. abated	N

OFFENSIVE TRADES (Sect. 112, P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 51, P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)

No. under observation	N
No. newly established with consent of Council	N

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of wells sunk	N
No. of wells cleansed and repaired	N
No. of wells closed as polluted	N
No. of samples of water sent for analysis	N
No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given	N

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. registered	9
No. licensed	4
No. cleansed and repaired	2
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months
Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	N

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. under inspection	258
No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	8
No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances	4
No. employing " young persons " &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	N
At what intervals is each inspected	yearly
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	17

SHOP HOURS' ACT.

No. of shops under supervision	
No. of contraventions of Act dealt with	N

PURVEYORS OF MILK.

No. of	10
--------	----

DAIRIES.

No. registered	13
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months
Approximate No. of milking cows in District	96

COWSHEDS.

No. registered	23
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months

CANAL BOATS.

No. of boats on register	N
No. of boats registered during year	N
No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	N
No. of contraventions of Acts and Regulations dealt with	N

LODGING HOUSES.

No. on register	N
No. regularly inspected	N
No. cleansed and repaired	N
At what intervals is each inspected	N

FOOD.

No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	N
Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	N
Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	N

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.

No. of samples taken for analysis	N
No. of samples certified genuine	N
No. of samples certified adulterated	N

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of cases removal on notice	3
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ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

No. of removals	7
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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	N
No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	N

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of preliminary notices served	318
No. of Statutory notices served	57
No. of Statutory notices complied with	31
No. of Statutory notices outstanding	26

In presenting this report I consider it my duty to call the Council's attention again to the many cases of overcrowding and the difficulty I meet with in dealing with insanitary houses many of which are beyond repairs, but which I cannot recommend to be closed, because there are no other houses available for the tenants. There appears to be no remedy except for the Council to press forward building of houses under the housing scheme.

Signed,

H. POOLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

April 4th, 1921.

